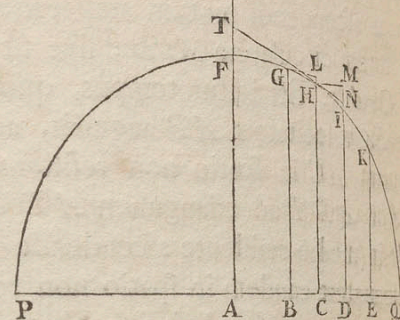


PROPOSITIO X. PROBLEMA III.

Tendat uniformis vis gravitatis directe ad planum horizonis, sitque resistentia ut medii densitas & quadratum velocitatis conjunctim: requiritur tum medii densitas in locis singulis, quæ faciat ut corpus in data quavis linea curva moveatur; tum corporis velocitas & medii resistentia in locis singulis.

Sit  $PQ$  planum illud plano schematis perpendiculare;  $PFHQ$  linea curva plano huic occurrens in punctis  $P$  &  $Q$ ;  $G, H, I, K$  loca quatuor corporis in hac curva ab  $F$  ad  $Q$  pergentis; &  $GB, HC, ID, KE$  ordinatæ quatuor parallelæ ab his punctis ad horizontem demissæ, & lineæ horizontali  $PQ$  ad puncta  $B, C, D, E$  insistentes; & sint  $BC, CD, DE$  distantiae ordinarum inter se æquales. A punctis  $G$  &  $H$  ducantur rectæ  $GL, HN$  curvam tangentes in  $G$  &  $H$ , & ordinatis  $CH, DI$  sursum productis occurrentes in  $L$  &  $N$ , & compleatur parallelogrammum  $HC, DM$ . Et tempora, quibus corpus describit arcus  $GH, HI$ , erunt in subduplicata ratione altitudinum  $LH, NI$ , quas corpus temporibus illis describere posset, a tangentibus cadendo; & velocitates erunt ut longitudines descriptæ  $GH, HI$  directe & tempora inverse. Exponantur tempora per  $T$  &  $t$ , & velocitates per  $\frac{GH}{T}$  &  $\frac{HI}{t}$ ; & decrementum velocitatis tempore  $t$  factum exponetur per  $\frac{GH}{T} - \frac{HI}{t}$ . Hoc decrementum oritur a resistentia corpus retardante, & gravitate corpus accelerante. Gravitatis, in corpore cadente & spatium  $NI$  cadendo describente, generat velocitatem, qua duplum illud spatium eodem tempore describi potuisset, ut *Galileus* demonstravit; id est, velocitatem  $\frac{2NI}{t}$ : at in corpore arcum  $HI$  describente, auget arcum illum



sola longitudine  $HI - HN$  seu  $\frac{MI \times NI}{HI}$ ; ideoque generat tan-

tum velocitatem  $\frac{2MI \times NI}{t \times HI}$ . Addatur hæc velocitas ad decrementum prædictum, & habebitur decrementum velocitatis ex resistentia sola oriundum, nempe  $\frac{GH}{T} - \frac{HI}{t} + \frac{2MI \times NI}{t \times HI}$ . Proindeque cum gravitas eodem tempore in corpore cadente generet velocitatem  $\frac{2NI}{t}$ ; resistentia erit ad gravitatem ut  $\frac{GH}{T} - \frac{HI}{t} + \frac{2MI \times NI}{t \times HI}$  ad  $\frac{2NI}{t}$ , five ut  $\frac{t \times GH}{T} - HI + \frac{2MI \times NI}{HI}$  ad  $2NI$ .

Jam pro abscissis  $CB, CD, CE$  scribantur  $0, 0, 20$ . Pro ordinata  $CH$  scribatur  $P$ , & pro  $MI$  scribatur series quælibet  $Q0 + R00 + S0^3 + \&c.$  Et seriei termini omnes post primum, nempe  $R00 + S0^3 + \&c.$  erunt  $NI$ , & ordinatæ  $DI, EK$ , &  $BG$  erunt  $P - Q0 - R00 - S0^3 - \&c.$   $P - 2Q0 - 4R00 - 8S0^3 - \&c.$  &  $P + Q0 - R00 + S0^3 - \&c.$  respectivè. Et quadrando differentias ordinarum  $BG - CH$  &  $CH - DI$ , & ad quadrata prodeuntia addendo quadrata ipsarum  $BC, CD$ , habebuntur arcuum  $GH, HI$  quadrata  $00 + QQ00 - 2QR0^3 + \&c.$  &  $00 + QQ00 + 2QR0^3 + \&c.$  Quorum radices  $0\sqrt{1+QQ} - \frac{QR00}{\sqrt{1+QQ}}$ , &

$0\sqrt{1+QQ} + \frac{QR00}{\sqrt{1+QQ}}$  sunt arcus  $GH$  &  $HI$ . Præterea si ab ordinata  $CH$  subducatur semisumma ordinarum  $BG$  ac  $DI$ , & ab ordinata  $DI$  subducatur semisumma ordinarum  $CH$  &  $EK$ , manebunt arcuum  $GI$  &  $HK$  sagittæ  $R00$  &  $R00 + 3S0^3$ . Et hæc sunt lineolis  $LH$  &  $NI$  proportionales, ideoque in duplicata ratione temporum infinite parvorum  $T$  &  $t$ : & inde ratio  $\frac{t}{T}$  est  $\sqrt{\frac{R+3S0}{R}}$  seu  $\frac{R+\frac{1}{2}S0}{R}$ ; &  $\frac{t \times GH}{T} - HI + \frac{2MI \times NI}{HI}$ ,

substituendo ipsorum  $\frac{t}{T}$ ,  $GH, HI, MI$  &  $NI$  valores jam inventos, evadit  $\frac{3S00}{2R} \sqrt{1+QQ}$ . Et cum  $2NI$  sit  $2R00$ , resistentia